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COMPOSITE TERMINAL PART

Inventors:

Renichi Yuguchi

Chiba Cable Mfg. Works, Furukawa

Electric Co., Ltd.

6 Yahatakaigandori, Ichihara-shi,

Chiba-ken

Akihiro Otake

Chiba Cable Mfg. Works, Furukawa

Electric Co., Ltd.

6 Yahatakaigandori, Ichihara-shi.

Chiba-ken

Shigeru Tategami

Chiba Cable Mfg. Works, Furukawa

Electric Co., Ltd.

6 Yahatakaigandori, Ichihara-shi,

Chiba-ken

Masahiko Muramatsu

General Technology Research Lab.,

Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd.

20-1 Aza-Kitasekiyama, Otakacho, Midori-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken

Katsuyoshi Sugimoto General Technology Research Lab., Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd. 20-1 Aza-Kitasekiyama, Otakacho, Midori-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken

Masanori Umizumi General Technology Research Lab., Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd. 20-1 Aza-Kitasekiyama, Otakacho, Midori-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken

Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. 2-6-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd. 1 Higashishin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken

Hidetoshi Matsumoto, patent attorney

Applicants:

Agent:

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

A type of composite terminal part characterized by the following facts: in the terminal part of a composite cable that contains a coated optical fiber unit consisting of plural coated optical fibers within an electrical cable, said coated optical fiber unit is led out from the end of said electrical cable; a branch housing is installed at the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit with one end fixed on said electrical cable; in said branch housing said coated optical fiber unit is branched into plural groups of coated optical fibers with their tips led out from said branch housing; each group of coated optical fibers is accommodated in a flexible tube; each said flexible tube has its base end connected to said branch housing; a connector housing is connected at the tip of each flexible tube; optical connectors, which are respectively attached to the tips of the coated optical fibers of each group, are supported in said connector housing.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a type of composite terminal part that is branched into plural coated optical fiber units at the terminal.

Prior art

When laying a composite cable that contains a coated optical fiber unit consisting of plural coated optical fibers within an electrical cable, such as between poles as an elevated cable, if branching was to be performed in the prior art, an on-site operation had to be performed to branch the coated optical fibers and to connect said branched coated optical fibers to the coated optical fibers of the next section on-site in an elevated position.

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, when branching and connecting operations are performed on coated optical fibers on-site in an elevated position, the efficiency is poor and a long time is required. This is undesirable.

The purpose of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the prior art by providing a type of composite terminal part that allows on-site branching and connecting operations be performed quickly and with high efficiency.

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, the constitution of the present invention can be explained in the following with reference to Figures 1-7 of an application example of a composite cable terminal part (5) of the present invention: the composite cable contains coated optical fiber unit (3) consisting of plural coated optical fibers (2) within electrical cable (4); said coated optical fiber unit (3) is led out from the end of said electrical cable (4); branch housing (6) is installed on the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit (3) with one end fixed on said electrical cable (4); in said branch housing (6) said coated optical fiber unit (3) is branched into plural groups of coated optical fibers (2) with their tips led out from said branch housing (6); each group of coated optical fibers (2) led out from said branch housing (6) is accommodated in an individual flexible tube (15); each said flexible tube (15) has its base end connected to said

branch housing (6); connector housing (17) is connected at the tip of each flexible tube (15); optical connectors (25), which are respectively attached to the tips of the coated optical fibers (2) of each group, are supported in said connector housing (17).

Operation

Because coated optical fibers (3) are branched beforehand with said terminal part (5) of composite cable (1), there is no need to perform the branching operation on-site. Also, because optical connectors (25) are connected to each group of branched coated optical fibers (2) beforehand, the operation of connecting them to the coated optical fibers of the composite cable of the next section can be performed easily on-site. Optical connectors (25) are all accommodated in connector housing (17), and connection is made with connector housing (7) [sic; (17)] of the next composite cable by means of said connector housing (17). Consequently, there is no need to perform on-site attachment of a connecting box to accommodate optical connector (25). Because each group of coated optical fibers (2) is accommodated in a flexible tube (15), it is easy to bend them so as to position them with respect to those of the next composite cable.

Application examples

In the following, the present invention will be explained in more detail with reference to application examples illustrated in Figures 1-7. Composite cable (1) has coated optical fiber unit (3) consisting of plural coated optical fibers (2) within electrical cable (4). At terminal part (5) of said composite cable (1), a prescribed length of coated optical fiber unit (3) is exposed by peeling of electrical cable (4) at the end of said electrical cable (4). Branch housing (6) is installed on the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit (3). Said branch housing (6) is composed of straight first cylindrical part (7) and tapered second cylindrical part (9) with a wider end and connected liquid-tight to the tip of said first cylindrical part (7) with screws (8). The base of first cylindrical part (7) is connected to the tip of electrical cable (4) by pressure from a cylindrical electrical cable clamp (10) or a screw. Two coated optical fiber through-holes (11) are formed in end plate (9A) that closes the tip of second cylindrical part (9). In this application example, coated optical fiber unit (3) has FRP jacket (12), and it is accommodated in tube (13) made of aluminum or another metal and contained within electrical cable (4). Within said first

cylindrical part (7), the part with FRP jacket (12) is led out of metal tube (13), and coated optical fiber unit (3) is led out from the tip of said FRP jacket (12). Also, coated optical fiber unit (3) is branched into two groups of coated optical fibers (2). The interior of first cylindrical part (7) is filled with fixing resin (14) for fixing said coated optical fiber unit (3) with respect to branch housing (6). Groups of coated optical fibers (3) are led out from said coated optical fiber through-holes (11).

Groups of coated optical fibers (2) led out from second cylindrical part (9) are respectively accommodated in individual flexible tubes (15). The base end of flexible tube (15) is connected to second cylindrical part (9) by means of connector (16).

At the tip of each flexible tube (15), connector housing (17) is connected to connector (18). Connector housing (17) has housing main body (19) and adaptor part (21) that connects to the tip in a quick connect/disconnect way using connecting nut (20). Connector holder (22) is fitted to be freely slidable on the tip portion of housing main body (19) via spring (23). Connector (22) is prevented from being pulled out by stop (24) consisting of a spring. Optical connector (25) is supported inside connector holder (22), at its tip end, such that the connector cannot be pulled out. Optical connector (25) is attached to coated optical fibers (2). Pin (26) and pinhole (27) for alignment are arranged on the tip surface of connector holder (22). Similarly, pin (28) and pinhole (29) for alignment are arranged on the tip surface of optical connector (25).

In this way, after composite cable (1) is laid between two poles, terminal part (5) of the composite cable enables a group of coated optical fibers (2) to be connected to the coated optical fibers of the composite cable of the next section via optical connector (25) and connector housing (17). The coated optical fibers (2) of said adjacent group are connected to the optical fiber cable for lead-in (not shown in the figure) via optical connector (25) and connector housing (17). Consequently, the elevated on-site connection operation is merely one using connectors. Also, because optical connectors (25) bear the tension applied on connector housing (17), there is no need to attach a protective connecting box on-site. Additionally, electrical cables 4 are connected by means of a jumper line, not shown in the figure.

Effects of the invention

For the composite terminal part of the present invention with the aforementioned constitution, because the coated optical fiber unit is branched beforehand in a manufacturing

plant or the like, there is no need to perform an on-site branching operation. Also, because optical connectors are connected to the branched coated optical fibers and a connector housing is attached to accommodate said optical connectors, the on-site operation involves simply connecting the connectors, so that the on-site operation can be performed quickly and with high efficiency. In addition, because the optical connectors are accommodated in the connector housing and the connector housing can protect the optical connectors from tension and external forces as well as from rain, etc., there is no need to attach a protective box on-site. This is also an advantage. Also, according to the present invention, because the branched groups of coated optical fibers are accommodated in flexible tubes, this flexibility enables position alignment with the fibers of the adjacent composite cable to be performed easily. Also, it is easy to move to a position without being hampered, so that connection can be performed easily.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating an application example of the composite cable terminal part of the present invention. Figure 2 is a longitudinal cross section of the branch portion shown in Figure 1. Figure 3 is a cross section taken across A-A in Figure 2. Figure 4 is a cross section taken across B-B in Figure 2. Figure 5 is a cross section taken across C-C of Figure 2. Figure 6 is a longitudinal cross section of the connector portion shown in Figure 1. Figure 7 is a right end view of Figure 6.

- 1 Composite cable
- 2 Coated optical fiber
- 3 Coated optical fiber unit
- 4 Electrical cable
- 5 Terminal part
- 6 Branch housing
- 15 Flexible tube
- 17 Connector housing
- 25 Optical connector

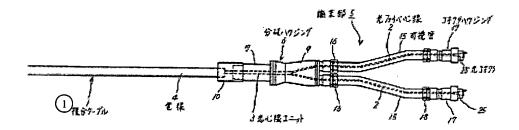


Figure 1

Key: Composite cable 2 Coated optical fiber 3 Coated optical fiber unit 4 Electrical cable 5 Terminal part 6 Branch housing Flexible tube 15 17 Connector housing 25 Optical connector

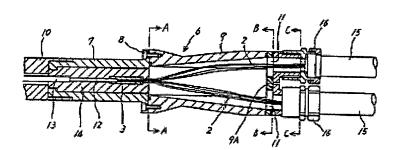


Figure 2



Figure 3

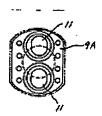


Figure 4



Figure 5

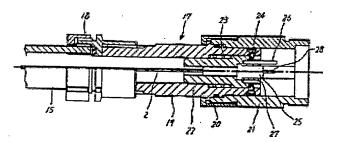


Figure 6

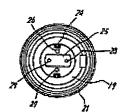


Figure 7

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71) Applicant:

FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO

LTD:THE CHUBU ELECTRIC

POWER CO INC

(72) Inventor:

YUGUCHI RENICHI **OTAKE AKIHIRO** TATEGAMI SHIGERU **MURAMATSU MASAHIKO** SUGIMOTO KATSUYOSHI UMIZUMI MASANORI

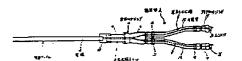
(54) TERMINAL PART OF COMPOSITE CABLE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To enable rapid and sure branching and connecting operations on site by branching optical fiber cores from an optical core unit in a branch housing and housing the respective cores in a flexible tube connecting a connector housing for housing an optical connector and the branch housing.

CONSTITUTION: The optical fiber cores 2 of the optical core unit 3 extending from the end of an electric wire 2 of a composite cable 1 are branched in the branch housing 6 coupled to an electric wire clamp 7 and a cylindrical part 10. The respective branched cores are housed in the flexible tube 15 connected to the housing 6 and the connector housing 17 housing the optical connector 25 at the front end of the cores 3. The branching and connecting operations of the optical fibers on site are easily, rapidly and surely executed by this constitution.

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複合ケーブルの端末部 母発明の名称

> ②特 願 昭62-122433

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康 砂発 明 者 湯口

千葉県市原市八幡海岸通6 古河電気工業株式会社千葉電

線製造所內

明 者 仓発 大 竹 明 博 千葉県市原市八幡海岸通6 古河電気工業株式会社千葉電

線製造所内

仓発 明者 錇 痰 上

千葉県市原市八幡海岸通6 古河電気工業株式会社千葉電

線製造所内

元出 顧 人 古河軍気工業株式会社 金出 願 人

中部軍力株式会社

愛知県名古屋市東区東新町1番地

東京都千代田区丸の内2丁目6番1号

60代 理 人 弁理士 松本 英俊

最終頁に続く

명당 細

1. 発明の名称

複合ケーブルの端末部

2. 特許請求の範囲

複数条の光ファイバ心線により構成された光心 段ユニットが電線に内蔵されてなる複合ケープル の端末部において、前記電線の端部から前記光心 **線ユニットが導出され、前記光心線ユニットの導** 出基部側には分岐ハウジングがその一端を前記電 線に固定して装着され、前記光心線ユニットは前 記分岐ハウジング内で複数組の光ファイバ心線に 分枝されて各先端側が該分岐ハウジングの外に導 出され、前記分岐ハウラングから導出された各組 の光ファイバ心線は別盤の可挽管内に収納され、 前記各可提管の基端は前記分岐ハウジングにそれ ぞれ連結され、前記各可捷管の先輩にはコネクタ ハウジングがそれぞれ速結され、前記コネクタハ ウジングの中には前記各組の光ファイパ心線の先 増旬に取付けられた光コネグタがそれぞれ支持さ れていることを特徴とする複合ケーブルの塡末部。 3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)、

本発明は、端末で光心線ユニットが複数に分岐 されている複合ケーブルの端末部に関するもので ある.

(従来技術)

複数条の光ファイバ心線により構成された光心 籊ュニットが電線に内蔵されてなる複合ケーブル を、例えば果空地線として鉄塔間に架設する際に、 その光心線ユニットを分岐する必要が生じた場合、 従来は空中でその分岐作葉及び分岐した光ファイ パ心線の関接区間の光ファイバ心線との接続作業 を行っていた。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかしながら、空中で光心線ユニットの分岐作 棄や光ファイバ心線の接続作業を行うと、現場作 葉であり、しかも空中での作業であるので、作業 性が悪い問題点があった。また、現場での作用時 間が長くなる問題点があった。

本発明の目的は、現場での分岐接続作業を能率 よく且つ短時間で行うことができる複合ケーブル の端末部を提供することにある。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

に行うことができる。

(実施例)

以下本発明の実施例を第1図乃至第7図を奪取 して詳細に説明する。複合ケーブル1は、複数条 の光ファイバ心袋2により構成された光心袋ユニ ット3が、燃料によりなる電線4に内蔵された構 近になっている。該複合ケーブル1の増末部5に おいては、電線4の端部から該電線4の剥離等に より光心ねユニット3が所定長導出されている。 光心線ユニット3の導出基部側には分岐ハウジン グ6が装着されている。該分岐ハウジング6は、 ストレートな形状の第1の筒部7を、装第1の筒 207の先端にネジ8止めで被密に連結された末広 がり形の第2の質型9からなっている。第1の質 都 7 の 基端は質状の 置線 クランプ 1 0 の 圧着 若 し くはネジ止めにより電線4の先端に連結されてい る。第2の筒部9の先端を塞ぐ端板部9Aには2 つの心線貫通孔11が設けられている。光心線ユ ニット3は本実施例ではFRP被覆12を備えた ング 6 にそれぞれ連結され、前記各可模管 1 5 の 先端にはコネクタハウジング 1 7 がそれぞれ連結 され、前記コネクタハウジング 1 7 の中には前記 各組の光ファイバ心線 2 の先端 毎に取付けられた 光コネクタ 2 5 がそれぞれ支持されていることを 特徴とする。

(作用)

第2の簡都9から導出された各相の光ファイバ 心線2は別個の可挽管15の中にそれぞれ収容されている。各可提管15の基端は接続用コネクタ 16で第2の質数9に連結されている。

各可慎管 1 5 の先端には、コネクタハウジング 1 7 がそれぞれ接続用コネクタ 1 8 で連結されている。コネクタハウジング 1 7 は、ハウジング 4 体 1 9 とその先端に連結ナット 2 0 で若脱可能に連結されたアダプタ部 2 1 とを備えている。ハウジング本体 1 9 の先端部にはコネクタホルダー 2 2 がパネ23を介して間動自在に 嵌合されている。コネクタホルダー22はネジようクタホルダー22はネジカクタホルダー22の先端側の内部に 光コネクタ25が抜けれている。光コネクタ25は光プァイン25時で、心合は用のピン28とピン孔29とが設けられている。

統箱を現場付けして保護する必要がない。電線 4 は図示しないジャンパー線で相互に接続する。

(発明の効果)

以上説明したように本発明に係る複合ゲーアル の端末部では、予め光心線ユニットを工場等で分 岐しておくので、現場での分岐作業が不要になる 利点がある。また、分岐した光ファイバ心線には、 光コネクタとこれを収容するコネクタハウジング が取付けられているので、現場での作業は単なる コネクタの接続作業となり。能率よく短時間に現 編作衆を行える利点がある。 更に、各光コネクタ はコネクタハウジングに収納し、該コネクタハウ シングで張力や外力からの保護や雨水等からの保 護を行うので、接続箱の現場付け作業が不要にな る利点がある。かつまた、本発明では特に分岐さ れた各組の光ファイバ心線を可挽管内に収納して いるので、可撓性を利用することにより接続相手 との位置合せを容易に行うことができ、且つ、邪 魔にならない位置に移動させての接続も容易に行

える利点がある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

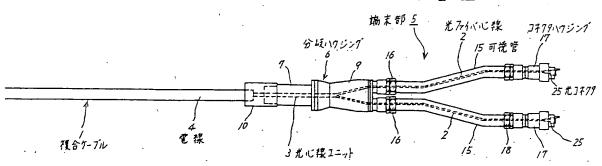
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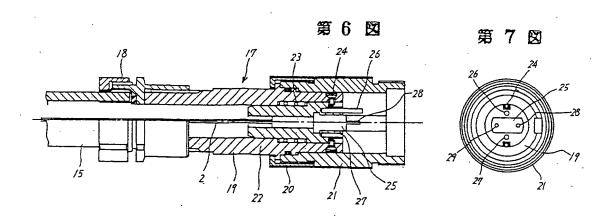
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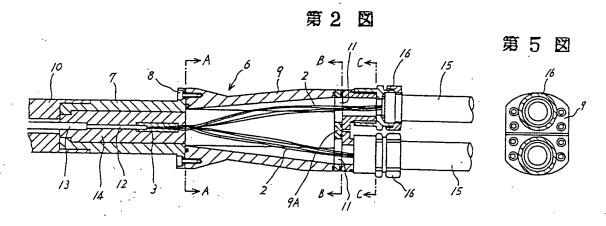
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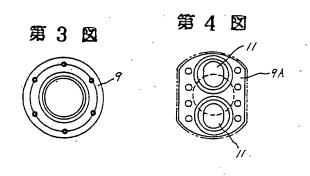


第 1 図









第1頁の続き			•	
②発 明 者	村松	正 彦	愛知県名古屋市緑区大高町字北関山20番地の1-	中部電力
	•		株式会社総合技術研究所内	
母発 明 者	杉本	勝 義	愛知県名古屋市緑区大高町宇北関山20番地の1	中部電力
		•	株式会社総合技術研究所内	
②発 明 者	海	昌範	愛知県名古屋市緑区大高町字北関山20番地の1	中部電力
	•		株式会社総合技術研究所内	